

*Sales at Vendue.*  
On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.  
*A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, w. m.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY  
CHARLES I. CATLETT,  
75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young  
Hyson Teas.  
30,000 lbs prime Green Coffee.  
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon  
and Teneriffe Wine.  
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.  
2000 lbs. Scine Twine.  
50 boxes Mould Candles.  
50 do. Spanish Segars.  
8 barrels Pimento.  
October 16.

ROBERT GRAY,  
BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,  
has lately received for sale the following or  
articles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the com-  
mercial relations of the United States with  
England.

Zollkoffer's Scromens on Education.

Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames'  
works.

Mrs. Chapman's works.

Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be  
comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to sub-  
scribers 2 dolls. 50 cts. in boards.

Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and  
Commercial Grammat, Improved, 2 vols.  
octavo.

The works of President Edwards, 8 vols.  
octavo.

The works of Dr Rush, 4 vols. octavo.

Alnsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Brooks' Gazetteer.

Hutchinson's Xenophon.

Gibson's and Jesse's Surveying.

Murphy's Lucian.

Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.

American Register, vol. 5th.

Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina,  
2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.

Subscriptions received by R. Gray  
on the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on  
the Epistles, and a new American Dispens-  
tory, all now publishing by subscription in  
town.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars  
of a superior quality in casks, weighing from  
18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on ge-  
nerous terms, on application to

James Patton,

or  
Marsteller & Young.

March 18.

LANDING THIS DAY,  
From on board the ship *Almira*, and for  
sale by the subscriber,

30 hds. Muscovado SUGAR,  
59 bags and 3 lbs.

PRIME GREEN COFFEE.

Jacob Morgan,

Tucker's wharf.

Who will give Cash for good  
W. O. hogshead and barrel STAVES,  
May 1.

Union College Lottery.

State of the wheel after the 34th day's  
drawing.

3 prizes of 25,000 dollars each.  
1 10,000  
2 3,000  
2 of 1000 dolls.  
15 300  
11 200  
18 100  
48 50  
85 20  
2749 10

Total gain of the Wheel 28390 dolls.  
Present price of tickets 25 dollars.  
First drawn number 35th day entituled to  
25,000 dollars.

R. Gray.

June 12.

### NEW MILITARY WORK.

Just Published and for Sale,  
At the Bookstores of R. Gray, and Cotton  
and Stewart.

PRICE 4 DOLLARS 50 CENTS—

Rules and Regulations for the Field Exer-  
cise and Manœuvres of the French Infantry,  
issued August 1st, 1791; and the Manœuvres  
added, which have been since adopted  
by the emperor Napoleon. Also, the Manœuvres  
of the Field Artillery, with Infantry. By Col. Irene Amelot de Lacroix, late  
Chief of Brigade in the French service. In  
three volumes, the third volume consisting  
of plates.

The principal part of this work has been  
translated from French to English, by Lieut.  
Col. Macdonald, in the service of his Britan-  
nick majesty. Col. de Lacroix has not only  
availed himself of Macdonald's translation,  
but has retained the principal theories, with  
which Col. M. has enriched his work, espe-  
cially his comparison of the French tactics  
with the Prussian, and the principles of the  
different nations with the English; because  
those valuable notes are sufficient for such  
comparisons, and are in point. Col. Du L.  
has augmented those notes.

The introduction of Col. de Lacroix's works  
will direct the attention of the young Ameri-  
cans to the study of learned tactics, the re-  
sult of experience, and enable them to obtain  
the precision desirable in the war line, for  
they must be convinced that a good officer  
forms a good soldier, and that the expe-  
rience of ages has demonstrated, that the sol-  
dier will perform his duty correctly, when he  
is well commanded.

At the end of the second volume of this  
work, Col. De Lacroix has added the manœuvres  
of the field artillery with the infantry,  
according to the French principles. It is not  
necessary to lavish praises on the advantage  
of moving this thundering arm with the same  
facility and celerity as the line. Europe is  
now convinced and confesses it. He has ad-  
ded Plates, which demonstrate those manœuvres  
so essential to the great operations of  
war, and which will enable officers to execute  
them.

Col. de Lacroix has judged it also expedi-  
ent to add to this book some new adopted  
manœuvres, which have been put in practice  
to great advantage in the face of an enemy.  
To enhance the value of this work is the only  
motive could induce him to augment its size.

June 9.

### NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, in-  
stant, will be exposed to sale, at the Coffee  
House in Alexandria, between the hours  
of twelve and one o'clock, for approved  
endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days.

A piece or parcel of Ground,  
situate, lying and being upon the south side  
of Prince street and to the westward of Union  
street, and bounded as followeth, to wit:—  
Beginning upon Prince street at the north  
west corner of a piece of ground granted by  
George Gilpin to Michael Madden, 91 feet  
to the westward of Union street, and running  
thence westwardly with Prince street & bind-  
ing thereupon 24 feet, thence southwardly  
with a line parallel to Water street 44 feet 4  
inches, thence eastwardly with a line parallel  
to Prince street 20 feet, thence with a straight  
line to the beginning 20 feet—which piece of  
ground was sold and conveyed by John Ro-  
berts, James Lawrason, and Philip G. Mar-  
steller unto Abel Willis, and is the premises  
now in occupation of said Willis, conveyed  
by said Willis to Daniel McClean, in trust  
for certain purposes therein named.

DANIEL McCLEAN, Trustee.

June 7. dsw

### TO RENT,

THAT two story DWELLING HOUSE,  
occupied by John Hodgkin. Possession will  
be given the first of October—To comment  
would be unnecessary, as the stand is so well  
known.

ALSO FOR SALE,  
A small two story BRICK HOUSE, on  
Pitt street, with a Lot of 45 feet front  
and 108 feet deep.

If not disposed of at private sale before the  
20th day of June, it will, on that day, be sold  
at public sale.

John Wife.

JUST RECEIVED,  
8 pipes Northern Gin, first quality.  
40 barrels Raiseling Apples.

For sale by John G. Ladd.

May 15.

### FOR BOSTON.

The regular trading Brig  
LOGAN,

Joseph Hammatt, Master;  
Will sail in five days, and will  
take two hundred barrels on freight—for  
which, or passage, having excellent accom-  
modations, apply to

Lawrason and Fawle,  
Who have received by and Brig and for sale,  
4 cases China Sinchaws and  
Sarsonets;

50 boxes Dpt Candles.  
May 26.

### Thirty Dollars Reward.

Will be given for apprehending and securing  
in jail negro SOLOMON, who was seen  
lurking about the suburbs of Alexandria this  
morning; he is of low stature, about twenty  
years old, and had on an old white hat, brown  
coat and striped pantaloons a good deal worn.  
It is supposed he is now in town. All per-  
sons are hereby forewarned from harboring  
or carrying off said negro.

Thomas Hunton.

May 3—8. d

Joseph H. Mandeville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

20 bales of Cotton.

10 hogsheads 3d and 4th proof good West.

In the spirits.

30 do. Sugar, various qualities.

10 tierces New Rice.

8 hogsheads Molasses.

5 do. Copperas.

2 do. Alum.

50 barrels Whiskey and 30 barrels New.

England Rum.

20 chests of Imperial, Young Hyson, and

Hyson Skin Teas.

Port, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga,

and Catalonia Wines.

800 barrels of Herring and Shad.

50 barrels Herring, put up with particu-  
lar care and salt-preserved.

3000 bushels Liverpool and Lisbon Salt, &c.

July 5. d

LANDING,  
From on board the Norfolk Packet and for sale  
by the Subcriber,

7 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar

35 barrels ditto ditto

10 hogsheads retailing Molasses

10 boxes Sallad Oil

21 tierces New Rice, and

40 bags Green Coffee.

ALSO IN STORE,

30 hogsheads Sugar, different qualities

3 do. Antigua Rum

15 tierces Rice

47 barrels prime Pork

A few half pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine

Cotton in bales

Young Hyson and Hyson Tea in chests

5 kegs Cavendish Tobacco, and

100 bolts English Canvass, No. 1, 2 & 3.

Newton Keene.

May 30. d

Just Published and for Sale

At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James

Kennedy, sen. and Cotton & Stewart,

and at the office of the Alexandria

Daily Gazette,

—(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)—

### AN ORATION

ON

THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON:

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SO-

CIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,

BY

ROBERT GOODLUE HARPER, Esq.

ONE OF ITS MEMBERS,

ON THE

22d FEBRUARY, 1810,

AND PUBLISHED BY ITS ORDER.

FOUND,

This morning, near the Market Square,

A Ring with a Gold Watch Seal

and Key.

The owner may obtain this property again,

by application to the Printer, and paying the

charge of this advertisement.

June 15. d

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Fellow.

Accustomed to the house. Apply to the

Printer.

May 22. d

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Sub-  
criber has taken out Letters of Adminis-  
tration, in the County Court of Fairfax, on  
the estate of Obediah Gaskins, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the said  
estate, either as Creditors or Distributors  
of the real estate, are requested to make them known  
to the subscriber, living near the Great Falls  
of Potowmack.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 3 Dollars.

MONDAY, JUNE 13.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee,	lb.	23		24	
Duck, Russia	bolt.	30	33		
Revere		17	19		
Fruit, Raisins	kg.	8	8	50	
	box	3	50	4	
Indigo, Spanish (flat.)	lb.	2	25	2	50
Molasses,	gal.	50		55	
Salt, coarse	bus.	45		55	
fine		60		60	
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	6		7	
Pepper		21		23	
Pimento		36		38	
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	2		2	10
Gin, Holland		1	80	2	
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1	10	1	20
Anhuris 3d		90	1		
Windward?		85		90	
2d & 3d					
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	10	11	80	
2d & 3d		8	10		
Teas, Imperial	lb.	1	45	1	50
Hyson		90	1		
Young Hyson		95	1		
Hyson Skin		65		70	
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2		2	50
Port		1	75	2	
Lisbon		1	40	1	45
Malaga		1	1		

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.	9		10	
Beef, Mess	bbl.	13			
Prime		12			
Bread, Crackers		6			
Pilot	{ 100	5	30		
Ship	lb.	3	50		
Candles, Mould	lb.	19		21	
Dipt		17		18	
Cheese		8		12	
Cotton, Upland	bbl.	7	50	8	
Fish, Mackarel		7	50	8	
Shad		4		4	50
Herrings		7	92		
Flour, superfine	bus.	1	40	1	50
Grain, Wheat		75		78	
Corn		75		80	
Flaxseed		75		80	
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	13		16	
Gunpowder, Keg	25l.	14		16	
Hemp	cwt.	11		13	
Iron, Barr	ton	120		125	
Pork, Mess	bbl.	18			
Prime		15			
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	65		70	
Whiskey		70		75	
Sugar, New-Orleans	{ 100	11		12	
Loaf	lb.	20		21	
Lump		19		20	
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	4	50	5	
Potomac		2	50	3	50

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par				
Potomac do.	par				
Marine Insurance	par				
Washington Bridge	par				
Little River Turnpike	par				
Washington and Alexandria do.	par				
Lxchange on London,	par				



Now Landing  
From on board Sloop Lyra, from Charles

ton,

90 bales Choice COTTON  
10 casks new Rice  
8 bags Carolina Ground Nuts—and  
400 Reeds—suitable for fishing rods,  
other purposes.

IN STORE,

30 barrels excellent Apples  
30 groce-bottled Cider  
3 drams Ale—and

A general assortment Shoes and Trunks  
as usual.

E. Gilman.

A MILLER WANTED.

After the 1st day of August, I shall  
be in want of a Miller to attend a  
country mill; to a person of good character,  
and none other need apply, liberal wages  
will be given.

N. Ellicott.

Oxonian, May 30.

From the Federal Republican.

ARMINIUS.

No. IV.

With malignant solicitude to infuse into  
the bosoms of others that implacable hostility  
to England, which is the best preparation  
for the yoke of France, the National  
Intelligencer next proceeds to review the  
two letters which produced his remarks.

The delay in answering Mr. Pinkney  
gives much umbrage. "The annals of diplomacy,"  
says this curious diplomatist, "may be ransacked in vain, without finding  
an analogous case attended with such  
delay, even in those dark periods when  
force was the acknowledged arbiter between  
nations. At this day such a delay would  
not have been tolerated by any European  
government."

The annals of diplomacy may indeed be  
searched in vain for an analogous case. It  
is not to be found. A minister was never  
before dismissed under similar pretence.—  
But the delay has produced no injury, and  
connected with all its circumstances, fur-  
nishes no just cause of offence.

The cabinet of St. James is unquestion-  
ably of opinion, that the dismissal of Mr.  
Jackson was an act which could not have  
proceeded from a friendly government. I  
will not now examine the grounds of this  
opinion; but all who have considered that  
transaction must be sensible, that it is sup-  
ported by at least plausible considerations.

Few will be so hardy as to deny, that were  
situations reversed, the administration at  
Washington would have discovered their  
sensibility in a much more irritating form.  
It certainly is not matter of surprise that  
such an occurrence should require some ve-  
ry serious reflections; and that the precise  
course of the government, and the language  
in which that course should be commun-  
icated, would be deemed worthy of delibera-  
tion. The determination to recall Mr.  
Jackson without censure, was probably im-  
mediately taken. The resolution to defer  
the appointment of a successor till there  
should be some reason to hope for more a-  
miable dispositions on the part of the U.  
States, was the almost inevitable conse-  
quence of the opinion, that the dismissal  
of that minister indicated an unfriendly  
temper. But there were attendant circum-  
stances, which deserved to be considered.

If the case required consideration, the  
time employed upon it is by no means ex-  
traordinary. The very important consider-  
ations of the continent, and in parliament,  
would certainly occupy much of the atten-  
tion of the administration; and the distract-  
ions of the cabinet, on which Mr. Smith  
dilates, and which has so often furnished  
him with a theme of delight, might have  
accounted to himself for their not having  
answered our demand with the obsequious  
rapidity which he requires. Nor is it alto-  
gether unworthy of notice, that Mr. Pink-  
ney received the dispatches, directing him  
to demand the recall of Mr. Jackson, on  
the 27th of November. To execute his or-  
ders was his sole business. They were ex-  
ecuted on the 21st January. Thus he re-  
quired more than one month to present a  
letter the subject of which had been dictat-  
ed to him. He had no judgment to ex-  
ercise respecting the propriety of the mea-  
sure; and not much respecting the form  
of the application. He was interrupted by  
no other sort of business, and more than one  
month intervenes between receiving his or-  
ders and writing his letter. Yet the British  
cabinet, in a crisis to which the history of  
man furnishes no parallel, occupied with  
objects on which the existence of the nation  
and of human liberty depends, obliged to  
attend to a most formidable opposition in  
parliament, and distracted as Mr. Smith  
says with its own divisions, has committed  
an offence of such magnitude against the  
dignity of the United States by permitting  
double the time to pass away before the an-  
swer to this letter was digested and given,  
as to justify the attempt still further to in-  
flame the already heated dispositions of the  
American people. There will be found the  
less apology for this ill-timed and ill-intend-  
ed effort still further to widen the breach  
between the two countries, if it be re-  
collected that between the commencement and  
termination of this business, as many con-  
ferences took place on the subject as were  
wished by Mr. Pinkney, and that there is  
no cause to suspect that he had not early  
reason to believe the ultimate course of the  
British government would be substantially  
such as it has been.

But let us pause for a moment to reflect  
on this allegation, that even in those "dark  
ages, when force was the acknowledged ar-  
biter between nations," the annals of diplo-  
macy may be ransacked in vain, without  
finding an analogous case attended with  
such delay."

We will look back no further than to the  
latter period of the administration of which  
the present is a continuation.

So early as November, 1806, the em-  
peror of France issued an imperial edict at  
Berlin, declaring the dominions of Great-  
Britain in a state of blockade, and prohib-  
iting all commerce in articles, which were  
the growth or manufacture of those domi-  
nions. This decree, in its terms applied to  
the United States. On December, 1807, a  
decree was made by the same authority,  
which was a still more unqualified and an  
equivocal act of hostility on the American  
people.

On the 8th of February, 1808, a letter  
was drawn from the department of state,  
directing a remonstrance against the decree  
of 1806. These tardy instructions were re-  
ceived on the 26th of March, and immedi-  
ately obeyed. General Armstrong, how-  
ever, had previously remonstrated. In his  
letter of the 5th of April, he says, "though  
I had complained often and earnestly of  
both the principle and operation of the em-  
peror's decrees of November, 1806, and  
December, 1807, (having written at least  
twenty notes on the different cases which  
have arisen under them) yet as the presi-  
dent's orders were express, that on receipt  
of your letter, I should supersede to what-  
ever representations might have been pre-  
viously made, a formal remonstrance ag-  
ainst those decrees, I did not lose a moment  
in writing and presenting the enclosed  
note." To this note I have not yet received  
an answer, nor have I reason to expect one  
soon, as the emperor has left Paris (it is  
said for Spain) and had at no time before  
he set out, indicated any alteration in the  
views which originally produced the de-  
cree in question."

On the 12th of April, Gen. Armstrong  
informs the secretary of state, that his re-  
monstrance remains unanswered.

It is not contended, that the interval be-  
tween the 2d and 12th of April, was such  
as to afford much cause for complaint at the  
silence then observed; but General Arm-  
strong had "written at least twenty notes"  
on this subject, without success, and no  
answer to this remonstrance was given in  
the course of that year.

On the 4th of July, 1808, General Arm-  
strong, in compliance with the instructions  
of the president remonstrated against cer-  
tain expressions used in a letter of the 15th  
of January, addressed to him by Mr. Cham-  
pagny. These expressions were so haughty  
and imperious, that not even Mr. Jefferson  
could pass them over unnoticed.

On the 10th of the same month general  
Armstrong addressed another letter to Mr.  
Champagny requesting to know whether the  
French government justified its admiral  
in burning or otherwise destroying on the  
high seas the ships and merchandise be-  
longing to citizens of the United States.  
In these letters general Armstrong did  
not forget or disobey the order "to avoid a  
style of procedure, which might co-operate  
with the policy of the British government by  
stimulating the passions of the French."

If letters on any subjects whatever might  
be supposed to require and to admit of im-  
mediate answers, those above cited are of  
this description.

The first related to a direct attack on the  
rights of a very friendly nation, the second  
to expressions used to that nation in an of-  
ficial note, which are totally incompatible  
with its sovereignty and self government,  
and the third modestly asked whether his  
majesty's government avowed or disavowed  
the burning of American property on the  
high seas. It is difficult to imagine  
letters to which more immediate answers  
ought to have been given.

On the 26th of July general Armstrong  
says—"It would have given me the highest  
pleasure to have drawn from this govern-  
ment such explanations on the general sub-  
ject of our differences with them, as would  
have met the friendly and equitable views  
of the U. S.; but I owe it as well to you  
as to myself to declare that every attempt  
for that purpose hitherto made has failed,  
and under circumstances which by no means  
indicate any change in this respect for the  
better."

On the 7th of August he says "my re-  
monstrance continue to be unanswered."

On the 28th of August he says "since  
my arrival at this place (Bourbon L'Ar-  
chambault) I have been honored by the re-  
ceipt of your dispatch of the 21st ult, and  
would immediately return to Paris to renew  
my discussions with Mr. Champagny either  
personally as you suggest or by writing,  
had I not the most solemn conviction, that  
any new experiment made at the present  
moment, in either form and of official char-  
acter, would certainly be useless and prob-  
ably injurious."

In the following November the dispatches  
were laid before congress; and if any  
answers had then been given to those inter-

## Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

[Communicated for the Philadelphia Register.]

"London, April 6.

"Doctor Logan informs me, that it is the opinion of Mr. Pinkney, that the terms of accommodation gone out in the John Adams, frigate, will be accepted by our government, and that all differences between the two countries, will be amicably settled.

"I am convinced, from the little intercourse I have already had with the people of this country, that such a measure would be very popular, and the ministry find it necessary to do something to strengthen their power, as their majority in parliament is very small."

*Science of drooping Money from the Treasury* — Persons were found in the U. States, who censured the *Presidential Establishment*, as too expensive to the public, before the year 1804. On the 4th of March, in that year, Thomas Jefferson assumed the station of President of the U. States; and the voice of complaint about presidential emoluments was hushed.

Patriotic simplicity was professed. The spirit of party and patronage was disclaimed. Credit was engrossed by President Jefferson, for regard to public economy, while the general attention was diverted from the amount of emoluments received by himself.

On a retrospective consideration of executive concerns of the United States, the Presidential establishment is too interesting to be disregarded. As commander in chief of the continental forces, during the war of the revolution, George Washington, had become extensively acquainted with persons in the military and naval services, with persons in various departments of civil life, throughout the Union, and with foreigners who took an interest in American affairs. In accepting the office of President of the United States, under a new order of things, the past services, and the character of that illustrious patriot, united to devolve on him, the necessity of very considerable expenditures. The constitution said, "The President shall at stated times receive for his services, a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished, during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them." At the first session of Congress under the constitution, an act was accordingly passed for allowing to the President, at the rate of twenty five thousand dollars per annum, with the use of the furniture and other effects in his possession, belonging to the U. States. The act was approved the 24th of September, 1789, and had reference to services within the first period of four years for which he was elected.

Prior to the second period of four years, another act was passed. Its date is the 18th of February, 1793, and it fixed the compensation of the President of the United States from and after the third day of March, in that year, at the rate of twenty five thousand dollars per annum, with the use of the furniture and other effects belonging to the United States and then in possession of the President.

Such were the compensations and emoluments allowed to President Washington, during the eight years of his administration.

Let the supplies granted by Congress be examined! Where is the act that appropriated money or any additional supply, to accommodate President Washington's household, during the second period of four years? On attentive examination, with reference to that period, no provision is found in any act of Congress, for selling off old furniture, or equipage, and granting the proceeds of sales with some additional thousands, for the accommodation of his household in new style, to be laid out at his discretion. The inference is, that the public provision for President Washington's household, as completed with

in his first period of four years, was made in suffice for his whole administration of eight years.

An act of Congress, bearing date the 3d of March, 1797, two days before the accession of President Adams, made "provision for the further accommodation of the household of the President of the United States." It appropriated for the accommodation of the presidential household, after the third of March, so much of a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars, as the President might judge necessary, in addition to proceeds of sales, as thereby authorised, of such articles furnished by the United States, for the President's household, as might be decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use.

Such an amount might be expended for accommodating the household, under the direction of the President, during four years, after the third of March, 1797. But President Adams was so far from directing the expenditure of the whole fourteen thousand dollars, that the sum of eleven hundred and two dollars, remained unexpended on the 23d of February, 1801. This appears by a printed letter of that date, from William Smith Shaw, who was the President's secretary, to Wilson Cary Nicholas, then a Senator from Virginia, and chairman of a joint committee of Congress. The first part of the letter gives the information, in these terms:—

"City of Washington, Feb. 23, 1801.

"Sir,

"In answer to your letter of the 22d of February, I have the honor to inform you, that there is now remaining, of the fourteen thousand dollars, appropriated in one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, eleven hundred and two dollars unexpended."

The 14000 dollars having been placed at the disposal of President Adams, by warrants in the treasury, he repaid the sum of 1102 dollars; as may be seen on recurring to the printed *Accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1801*. On the 15th page there is a statement in these terms:

"1,102 dols — Repaid by John Adams, late President of the U. States, per warrant No 465."

On the 43d page, another entry may be found to same effect.

Annual charges for the house occupied by the President of the United States, with the appurtenant grounds and buildings, either in New-York or Philadelphia, were borne by the President himself. The payments of President Washington and President Adams, for rents at the seat of government, were not trivial, although the sums do not appear in any of the public accounts, as they were not charged to the United States.

Mr. Madison was a representative in Congress from Virginia, and is understood to have penned the well known act, that was passed for removing the offices attached to the seat of government, from New York to Philadelphia, before the first Monday of December, 1790, with a view of remaining at Philadelphia, until a second removal southward, for the district on the river Potomac, to which, by that act, the seat of government was to be transferred, on the first Monday in December, 1800. An act of the 24th of April, 1800, accordingly made provision for the removal and accommodation of the government. Among other things, it appropriated a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the heads of the four executive departments,

"for the purpose of providing furniture for the house erected in the city of Washington, for the accommodation of the President of the United States." The 3d of March, 1801, is the date of another act relative to the presidential household. The first section of this act authorised the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a person, to receive the public property, belonging to the household, and to deliver it after the third of March, to the President of the United States; the second section made provision that such articles of the furniture belonging to the President's household, as might be decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use, and as the President of the United States for the time being might direct, and all the public property, other

than furniture then belonging to the household, should be sold under the direction of the heads of four departments, "and that the proceeds of such sales be expended, in addition to the funds appropriated for that purpose, under the direction of the same officers for the purpose of providing furniture for the house, erected for the accommodation of the president of the United States." The next day was the commencement of president Jefferson's administration.—*Conn. Mirror.*

June 17.

The Republican Citizens of the Town and County of Alexandria and vicinity, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Wednesday next, at 5 o'clock, to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July.

June 17.

## Land for Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Honorable court of King George County, the subscribers, commissioners therein named, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises for ready cash, on Thursday the 21st day of June next, if this, if not, the next day, the individuality of the *TRACT OF LAND* lying in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Difficult Run, about fifteen miles from Alexandria, the Little River Turnpike Road passing thro' the tract. This land was *conveyed* by *John Ashton*, son to *Charles H. Ashton* and others, and is sold to satisfy a debt due *Austin Smith* from said *Charles H. Ashton*.

William Moss,  
Joseph Powell,  
William Payne,  
Richard Fitzhugh,  
Richard Ratcliffe.

June 16.

24cts

## CORN FOR SALE.

Five or six hundred bushels of CORN in store. Enquire of

Isaac Robbins.

June 14.

diw

## NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the house of Clingman and McGaw, formerly of Alexandria, merchants, are requested to transmit their respective claims duly authenticated to *Geo. W. Strong*, esq. counsellor at law, No. 115, Burling Slip, New York. The object of this request is to ascertain the entire amount of all claims on the said house, in the city of Alexandria and its vicinity, at preparation to making some proposition for their final adjustment. As it will be impracticable to submit to the creditors any specific proposition, until the whole amount of the debt is known, it is of consequence that they should all attend to this notice; and it is hoped they will not suffer the period for transmitting their accounts to be protracted beyond the 26th day of June next.

New York, May 22. — 26.

## Russia Sheetings.

A few pieces first quality for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 19th instant, *Richard Calvert*, an apprentice to the Millright business, about 20 years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, fair complexion, his cloths cannot be described as he had several suits. Whoever will arrest the above apprentice and secure him in any jail, that I may get him, or bring him to me at Quantico, Prince William county, Virginia, will receive the above reward.

All persons are forewarned harboring him at their peril.

Robert Welsh.

May 24—25

law 3t

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, after a lapse of time necessarily consumed in the preparation of his house, respectfully announces to the citizens of Alexandria, as well as the community at large, that he has taken for a term of years, that noted and eligible establishment known by the name of the CITY HOTEL, and once occupied by Mr. Gadsby, whose distinguished abilities as a Publican gave it an eclat which the subscriber hopes to preserve by his unremitting exertions in affording to all those who may conser on him the favor of their patronage, genteel and comfortable accommodations. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to indicate the simplicity of conveniences attached to the City Hotel, and will only submit a description to that portion of travellers who have so generally attested its numerous advantages.

James Brook.

## FOR SALE.

The HOUSES and LOTS at the corner of Duke and Royal streets, late the property of *Elisha Janney*. Also, a half acre LOT at the corner of Cameron and Henry streets—on very liberal terms.

Richard M. Scott, *Traffic*

For creditors of E. Janney.

May 28.

24cts

DR. SALE, BY  
R. GRAY, King-street,  
and  
NICHOLAS HINGSTON,  
Patent and Family Medicines,  
PREPARED BY  
MICHAEL LEE & CO.  
BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of disease, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,  
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences! a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constiveness; sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

#### LEE'S

#### Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the smallest infant, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

#### Lee's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the Whooping-Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking of it.

#### Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, involuntary emissions, pains in the limbs, relaxations, obstinate gleet, fluribus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

#### Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

#### Lee's Genuine

#### Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

#### Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

A preparation which for pleasantness, ease, safety and expedition, gives place to no application whatever, free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient, and unattended with that troublesome and tormenting smart which generally accompanies other medicines, prepared for the same purpose. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child not a week old.

#### Lee's genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

#### Lee's genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly without impeding that natural perspiration which is essential to health—yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

#### Damask Lip-Salve

#### Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Anodyne Elixir,  
for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Restorative Tooth Powder,  
for the Teeth and Gums.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,  
for the cure of venereal complaints.

The proprietors think it necessary to remind the public that those medicines have been for several years prepared by the late Richard Lee and Son, to whom they are the immediate successors; the good effects of which are authenticated by some of our most respectable citizens. Without attending to our signature the purchaser may be disappointed by receiving no benefit, not having our genuine medicines.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee and Son.

#### SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

To enlarge and improve

#### BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

#### FIRST CLASS.

	Dollars.	
1 Prize of	25,000 is	25,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,000	4,000
2	1,000	5,000
15	500	6,000
20	200	4,000
52	100	5,200
100	50	5,000
2360	30	70,800

2,556 Prizes amounting to 160,000

5,444 Blanks

8,000 Tickets at 20 dollars each, 160,000

Fifteen per cent. discount, leaves for the institution and expenses, for the institution and expenses, 23,000

#### STATIONARY PRIZES OF THE ABOVE.

First drawn		Ticket on the	
1st day	1,000	9th do	5,000
2d do	500	10th do	500
3d do	500	11th do	500
4th do	500	12th do	2,000
5th do	1,000	13th do	500
6th do	5000	14th do	500
7th do	500	15th do	500
8th do	500	16th do	15,000

The drawing of the above lottery will commence on the first Monday in September next, and will be completed at sixteen drawings.

Whole, Half, Quarters and Eights, of Tickets in the above Lottery.

FOR SALE BY

R. Gray, King-street.

Where information as to the fate of all tickets sold by him will be given gratis.

Prize tickets in the Union College Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this lottery

May 11.

Coach-making, in all its various Branches.

E. P. TAYLOR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends

R and the public, that he continues to carry on the Coach-making Business, in all its various branches, at the shop in Fairfax-street, formerly occupied by *Atkins & Taylor*, where all orders in his line of business will be strictly attended.

From an establishment of three years in the above line of business he is able to say, as a proof of his workmanship, he has many vouchers.

Gentlemen who may please to favor him, with their orders for Carriages of any kind or description, may depend on having their work executed with neatness and strength.

N. B. All kinds of Carriages and Harnesses made and repaired with neatness and dispatch.

FOR SALE,  
A second hand Coach with Harness

TO RENT,  
And immediate possession given,

A very commodious Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, all in good order, situated on King street, in the neighborhood of good-water, and an excellent stand for business. Also, three other Brick Dwellings on the same street, one of which has a good warehouse for a grocery store and the situation equally good for business—the rents of all the above property will be made reasonable.

Andrew Scholfield.

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *William Hodgeson* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to the Bank of Potowmack, will be exposed to auction, on the premises, on the 25th day of JUNE next, the following Property in the town of Alexandria, to wit—

One piece or parcel of Ground with the improvements thereon, lying on the south side of Prince street and bounded as follows:—Beginning on Prince street 23 feet to the eastward of Water street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince street 23 feet, thence southwardly 44 feet 4 inches, thence westwardly 23 feet, thence northwardly to the beginning.

A L S O,

One other piece of Ground, with the improvements thereon, lying on the south side of Prince street & to the westward of Washington street; beginning at the intersection of those streets and running westwardly with Prince street 62 feet 5 inches, thence northwardly 70 feet, thence eastwardly 62 feet 5 inches to Washington street, thence to the beginning.

A L S O,

One other piece or parcel of unimproved Ground, lying on the north side of Prince street & to the westward of Washington street; beginning at the intersection of those streets and running westwardly with Prince street 62 feet 5 inches, thence southwardly 44 feet, thence westwardly 40 feet, thence to the beginning.

This property will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years, for notes negotiable in the Bank of Potowmack, with approved endorsers, carrying interest from the day of sale. A lien will be required upon the property sold to secure the payments

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

May 12—17.

5000 Acres of Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a number

of very valuable Tracts of Land in that

part of the state of Georgia called the "NEW

PURCHASE."

He can most confidently affirm that his title is clear and indisputable—this he wishes to impress in order to remove any prejudice that may exist in the minds of those disposed to purchase Georgia Lands. The tracts now for sale are situated between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, and are within the last purchase made of the Indians by the state of Georgia. The legislature of Georgia to encourage the population of the district as well as to benefit the inhabitants of the state, had the purchase surveyed and divided into lots or squares of 2 and half acres each, and granted a lottery restricting the sale of tickets to the citizens of Georgia at a low price, the prizes to consist of lots within the purchase—a number of these lots the subscriber now offers for sale, some are in the vicinity of the city of Milledgeville, the permanent seat of the state government, its present white population exceeds 1500 souls—it is situated upon the verge of the Oconee, which is navigable for boats that carry from fifteen to twenty tons, to Darien, upon the Atlantic—indeed the whole purchase is become very populous, & those disposed to engage in southern agriculture, or to purchase upon speculation, cannot do better than to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain good lands now for sale. Several of the tracts are contiguous to each other and some in the neighborhood of flourishing county towns; some unite many desirable advantages. The country generally is well supplied with branches, creek streams, rivers, and springs that constantly flow. Many of the tracts now advertised have the advantage of fine timber and mill seats.

Those inclined to become purchasers may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living at Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

Anthony Dyer,

May 22. Law 2m

#### Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th of December last, negro *DANIEL*—he is 38 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, tolerably black, high cheek bones, he had an opening between his front teeth having the appearance of one lost, remarkable round shoulders and slender waist—he is by profession a *Baptist*, has lost much of his religion, and is fond of talking on that subject—he has appeared to be very unwell for two or three years past and has done nothing: before that time he was a good hand to put up post and rail fence, and ditching, which he no doubt will engage in should he get a distance from home—he is good at all kinds of plantation work. It is believed he is still in the neighborhood of Alexandria where he has a wife, and is harbored by the negroes belonging, or who have at any time belonged to the estate of *Benjamin Dulany*, Esq. and their connections.

I will give the above reward if secured in jail so that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Dulin,

May 7. 2aw11

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

And other valuable B.O.O.K.S. for sale at James Lennox's Book-store, King-street.

Dr. Stibbe's Travels in England, Scotland, and Holland, in 1804 and 1805. 2 volumes.

Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden in 1805. 5, 7 and 8. By Robert Kerr Porter.

Travels through the northern parts of the United States, in 1807 and 1808. By Edward Kendall. 3 vols.

Turnbull's Voyage round the World, in 1806, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Dr. Johnson's Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland, (new American edition)—very elegant.

Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 8 vols.

Hume's History of England, with Smollett's continuation. 12 vols.

Ruyard's History of the East and West Indies. 6 vols.

Ditto in French, with Atlas, 10 vols.

Edward's History of the West Indies. 4 volumes with Atlas.

Millot's Universal History. 5 vols.

Molina's History of China. 3 vols.

Depon's Travels in the Carracass. 3 vols.

Dr. Gillies's History of the World, from Alexander to Augustus. 3 vols.

Dr. Russell's History of Ancient and Modern Europe. 7 vols.

Murphy's Tacitus. 4 vols.

Female Biography, by Mary Hay's, 3 vols.

Roasoe's Life of Leo 10th. 4 volumes